# TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1868

TO THE PUBLIC. By reference to the first page of the Union the reader will perceive that, with this issue of our paper, the name of Certrelius Wendell appears as its ublisher in the blace of Hon. W. A. Harris. We the confines of the enemy's country. have no other thange to announce. The Union will exhibit all the energy and talent which have characterized, its columns heretofore, and which, we have the best reasons for believing, have met the cordial approval of our political friends throughout the

It is our purpose, as soon as the necessary ar rangements can be completed, to reduce the price of Weckly issue, and to address the democracy of the country with a view of extending its circulation and increasing its usefulness. A great central newspaper at the federal capital is a political necessity which it shall be our aim to supply.

RECUSANT DEMOCRATS-A QUESTION OF DUTY The Richmond Enquirer disapproves of the " course of warfare" we have pursued against "those demo crats who have dissented from the views of the ad ministration in the present aspect of Kansas affairs' We regret to differ with the Enquirer on so importan a subject; indeed on any subject; and much more to be under the necessity of expressing our differences. We should not reply to its expostulations, if it did not write in a strain which imputes wrong-doing to us and innocence to those for whom it pleadsstrain doubly injurious to us, who have but per formed our duty towards men guilty of gross, gratuitoris, injustice and wrong to the democratic cause

The Enquirer thinks that in indulging the language of philippic against such men as Mr. Douglas, and in using complimentary terms towards such others a Mr. John Van Buren, we stultify ourselves. The Enquirer is engaged in the task of defending the Lecompton constitution, and in also defending men who denounce it from one end of the land to other as a fraud most atrocious, monstrous, and abominble. We can hardly conceive of a stultification more complete than this.

The Enquirer ascribes to us the "utmost de gree of toleration and indulgence to black-republicanism itself," from the fact that we mentio ed the late able and brilliant speech of Mr. John Van Buren, at Tammany Hall, in terms of commer dation, though of qualified endorsement. We had hoped that the old hard and soft controversy had been ended in the democratic party. It is certain that for four years and a half the Enquirer, and those for whom it speaks, have been most earnestly preach ing "toleration and indulgence" for the politicians known as softs or barnburners, in New York of whom Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Dix were leaders It would be no exaggeration if we were to say that the Enquirer and those for whom it speaks have bee the Gamaiiels at whose feet we have learned tolera tion and indulgence for these men. Surely if such sentiments as the Enquirer has entertained, could be indulged, towards Mr. Van Buren for a series of years before the last presidential campaign, the active and efficient services of that gentleman is half the northern States, during that campaign, in support of the democratic candidates and in de fence of the democratic platform, ought to be esteem ed a sufficient expiation to have consigned his by gones to eternal oblivion. At all events, it does no lie in the mouth of the Enquirer, in view of its pas policy of toleration and indulgence towards Mr. Van Buren and his friends, to denounce them as black republicans, now that they are rallying so actively to the support of a measure for which the Enquirer itself professes and protests an ardent advocacy.

But suppose, for argument's sake, that Mr. Var Buren, Mr. Dix, and the New York Herald were in fact black republicans of the deepest dye; still it would not lie in the mouth of the Enquirer, which is defending men who, though once conspicuous democrats, are now even more conspicuously leading the onslaught of the whole black-republican party upon the Lecompton constitution, to object to blackrepublican alliances. Unfortunate, indeed, is such an objection in the mouth of an apologist of these men! With the entire black-republican legion yelping in their lead, scattering their speeches and letters over the North by the hundred thou sand, and vouching them as witnesses to the infamous atrocity of the "Lecompton fraud," to the moral and political corruption of the dem ocratic administration, and to the personal turpitude of a great and good democratic President, we should have thought that, in common prudence the objection of black-republican contamination would be the very last which an apologist of these men would blunder into. Surely, we may adopt the Enquirer's long proclaimed sentiments of toleration and indulgence towards Mr. Van Buren, if the Enquirer may defend men whom Messrs, Seward, Giddings, and Fred. Douglass, are extolling with unmeasured commendation

But enough of the Enquirer. A few words of the recusant democrats who are lending all the powers of their intellects and all the influence of their names to the aid of the black-republican assailants of the Lecompton constitution, the democratic party, and the democratic administration, in the vital struggle now pending.

It cannot be denied that one entire section of the Union, without distinction of party, and the majority of the democratic party at the North, are supporting the pending measure before Congress for the prompt admission of Kansas into the Union. The entire democratic delegation of the South in Congress, a large majority of the democratic delegation of the North, and a unanimous, unit democratic administra tion, are supporting this measure. On the other hand, ous black-republican party are opposing it. There is not an avowed black-republican in the whole length and breadth of the North who is not rabidly hostile to the measure.

Such are the facts of the case. We do not insist that every democrat shall, perforce, think on this subject with his party-we do not deny the right of any democrat to dissent from and openly avow his opposition to any measure of his party. Yet, we submit, whether a loyal spirit of fidelity to the party and a sincere solicitude for its welfare and success would not induce every democrat entertaining these sentiments, to confine his opposition to a calm dissent from democratic measures which he disapproves.

atrocious, infamous, monstreus, abominable fraud. We alk whether the silence of such dissentients would not argue a deeper and sincerer fidelity to democracy and its organization, than outcry and denunciation; especially when their anathemas are made to resound throughout the hostile lines of the black-republican host, and to penetrate throughout

It is not the mere disapproval of a party measure by a party man that constitutes recusancy : but the manner in which that disapproval is promulgated. the uses to which it is allowed to be applied, and the men or cause for whose aid and comfort it is permitted to enure. Where these latter circumstances con spire to convict an accused of apostacy, it is the bounden duty of a democratic journal, however unthe Daily Unice, greatly enlarge the size of the pleasant the task, to denounce the apostate and the

There is such a thing as respectful, fair, and loval dissent from the measures of one's party; there is also such a thing as treacherous, factious, and malevolent dissent. From this last we are glad and proud to acquit Governor Wise, who is too honors ble and elevated in mind to mingle a mean vindic tiveness in his political battlings. But far differen is his from the case of that recusant democrat who came to Washington, breathing forth threatening and slaughter against a democratic administration on his way; who made hot and uninquiring haste to assault it on the opering of the congressional session, with the first words that fell from his lips, and who incorporated into an official report, which will go upor the records of the country, vituperation like this, o democratic President, cabinet, and measure :

a democratic President, cabinet, and measure:

"The people, (of Kanaas) relying on these solemn pledges of the President, the cabinet, and the governor, 9 9 9 9 were luilled into a false and fatal security. 9 0 9 7 The convention determined that, instead of conforming their action to the known wishes of the people of Kansas, they would form a slave-State constitution, and submit it to the people in such a form as to render it immpossible," &c., &c. 9 9 9 "By this disreputable trick they hoped to save themselves, the President, and his cabinet, and all who co-operated with them, from the diagrace of violated pledges, at the same time that they defrauded the people of Kansas of the sacred rights of self-government," &c., &c. "This scheme of trickery and fraud was promulgated," &c., &c.

This "discrete of violated pledges," denounced.

This "disgrace of violated pledges" denounced gainst the administration, this stigmatized "scheme of trickery and fraud," it must be remembered, our ectemporary of the Enquirer is participant and ac essory in; though still embracing as a brother and defending as a model of injured innocence, the man who hurls these imputations. Here is another of the same persecuted martyr's official promulgations, insinuating, which is worse than charging, falsehood upon the President :

the President had received no official information of the result of the election held on the 4th day of January, which was published in the 'proclamation' to which I have referred, and was republished in the newspapers of this city and of New York as early as the 30th of January, from which proclamation the President would have learned, if he had received it, that the people of Kansas had remulisted "&c. &c.

Not much less vituperative is this language of Mr Donglas than that of Mr. Walker, another of our Richmond cotemporary's injured and innocent recu ants, to be found in his recent letter to Indiana :

"His message of December last, to my surprise and astonishment, first developed the astounding fact that the President considered that nothing but the slavery question was required to be submitted to the vote of the people. I do not mean to charge the Chief Magistrate of our country with wilful deception on this question, but this I do say, as indicated by my life-long opinions, " that I never would have gone to Kansas except upon the condition of advocating the submission, &c. " " o o that I never would have gone to Kansas except upon the condition of advocating the submission, &c. " o o that I never would have gone to Kansas except upon the condition of advocating the submission, &c. " o o that I never would have been thus far most faithfully maintained, and they will be redeemed by me, if necessary, with the last drop of my life's blood, and to the latest hour of my existence. These were pledges well known to the President and all his cabinet. They were pledges given by me in good faith, and any abandonment of them now on my part, after the people had accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover myself with in-"His message of December last, to my surprise and of them now on my part, after the people had accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover myself with in famy and dishonor. Whatever, then, may be the action of the wavering, timid, or corrupt," &c. &c.

When democrats high in position, and by that facarmed with influence for mischief, employ that influence against a great measure of the party and its administration in this manner, a stern denunbehalf to the party and to the country, regretting only that we are forced, thereby, to denounce men of whom a journal so respected as the Enquirer is the apologist.

WHERE DO THEY STAND? There are about a baker's dozen of persons who have heretofore acted with the democracy in the northern States, who now devote all their time to saving the party from the "errors" into which it is to be plunged by the admission of Kansas into the Union. They see the fact that admission is almost universally advocated by the democracy—that it is a party measure by the positive declarations of the President, his cabinet, both houses of Congress, at least twenty-six out of thirty-one States, by nineteentwentieths of all the democratic newspapers; and yet they would set up the decision of a mere trifling faction against it-they would save the party! They see too that they are cheek by jowl with the republicans, whose cause they are trying to build up just to save the character of the democracy. One of our western cotemporaries wants to know " Where he stands?" Why, sir, you stand in the very centre of the republican ranks. You stand against the democratic party in office and out of office. You stand against the decisions of the Senate and House caucus You stand against the democracy of the States whose votes elected Mr. Buchanan. You stand against nineteen-twentieths of the democratic press. As a democrat, you stand in the republican ranks, a deserter, an alien, an enemy.

POSTMANTER GENERAL BROWN AND HIS DEPART-MENT .- We are aware that the highest compliment, if we may so speak, which can be rendered to a public officer is to be found in the absence of all complaints against himself or those under his charge. If this be true, the very able and efficient head of the federal Post Office is discharging the onerous duties of his Department with singular energy, fidelity, and ability. Such, indeed, is the case. The country has, however, a guarantee in the high qualities of Gov. Brown that nothing would be wanting on his part to put the affairs of his office in the best possible condition, and to assure to all the people the most perfect facilities of mail communication.

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune acknowledges e receipt from Pensacola of a splendid watermelon, and We ask if a man can remain loyal to his party, who admits that the New Orleans climate is excelled by that having succeeded A. D. Banks, esq., as its editor and transcends this rule, and denounces a leading and of Florida in the early productions of these fruits.

vital measure which his party stakes itself upon, as an THE LATE COMMODORE FERRY, CHARLES SUM NER. AND THE JAPAN EXPEDITION

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The New York Evening Post a few days ago furnished the country with a bit of exceedingly important information on the subject of the trigin and manage-ment of the Japan expedition. This addition to our poitical literature comes to us under the significant prefix of: "Commodore Perry and Senater Sumner-A predicted sweeping over arow of the democracy, Word in Season." If it it true, it is due to the coun try that it should be widely known; if it is not true, is due to the memory of the distinguished dead that it should be exposed and its authors held up to merited ridicule. The Post says :

merited ridicule. The Post says:

"It will be remembered that, when the late Commodore Perry sailed for Japan, there was some solicitude as to the precise nature of his expedition, and this was openly expressed in debate at Washington. It was feared that, through the latitude of his instructions, it might be made hostile rather than commercial and pacific. Under these circumstances, he received a washing from Behator Sumner which, it seems, was not forgotten. Being in Washington on the eve of sailing, the Commodore had, an interview with the senator, when the latter, after alluding to the reports as to the character of the expedition and to the solicitude that he in common with others, felt that it should be conducted without violence, proceeded to urge upon him the duty of keeping himself, in all respects, absolutely within the strictest limits of self-defence. The himself, in ded by notice to the Commodore that, if a single hostile gur was fired against the people of Japan, the act should be openly denounced in the Senate as an outrage deserving reprobation, if Mr. Stripper was alive and still in the Schales, as not so which he Senate as an outrage deserving reprobation, if Mr summer were alive and still in the Schate—a notice which ne Compodore received with some feeling. The expe dition sailed, and, as well known, was conducted with perfect discretion, and therefore honorably and successfully. On his return, the Commodore sought Mr. Sumner, and, reminding him of their former interview, said that often, as he paced his deck in the Indian ocean, and as he drew near to Japan, the warning given to him came to his mind, and was a constant incentive to the cautious and pacific policy which he adopted, and he expressed his gratitude to Mr. Summer for what he liad said."

It is very well known that Commodore Perry was the first to suggest the expedition to Japan. Two orimary objects were sought to be accomplished:

I. The rescue of American seamen, shipwrecked n the Japanese coast. This philanthropic and hu nane proposition met with a most cordial endorse ent throughout the country; and II. To endeavor to negotiate a treaty by which

merican seamen should thereafter be protected and o open if possible the Japanese ports to the ships nd commerce of the United States.

The records of the Navy Department afford abundant evidence that Commodore Perry fully com rehended the objects to be accomplished, and equalwell the necessary means to be employed to effect the desired ends. Hence he laid down the proramme of the expedition which was adopted by the department. Before his preparations were omplete the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore was disolved and that of his successor formed. The Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Pierce found it inconenient to supply him with all the vessels of war originally designed to constitute the squadron hough the presecution of the enterprise was in ne vay abandoned. Commodore Perry adhering to his irst arrangements, uncertain of the manner he would be received, and desiring to possess a force that should be at once imposing and powerful, remon strated with the department against all proposition to emasculate the expedition, and thus put in jeop ardy its success. The New York Courier and En uirer, speaking on the subject, says, on the author ty of Mr. Webster himself, in the most emphatic erms, that Commodore Perry originated, arranged the expedition, and that he conducted it up to its inal consummation is matter of history.

We now have the intervention of Mr. Charles Su er in the affair. We have never entertained a very nigh opinion of Mr. Sumner as a common-sense man; no are we willing now to give any great weight to his unsupported assertions. His story in the Post is not only intrinsically absurd, but historically incorrect He did not even comprehend the nature and character of the movement. Our mission was a pacific one but it was also a remedial mission. It looked to future trade; but it looked also to the protection of American seamen and to the exercise of just so much force as should be deemed necessary to effect that end. There was not a single element of self-defend ciation of them as recusants is no longer, in our in it. If Commodore Perry should demand to be judgment, a measure of expediency or choice, but of heard in the way of extending aid to our own peoimperative duty. We shall, therefore, persist at all ple and should be refused, he had with him a naval United States. But Mr. Charles Sumner warned him not to fire a gun, threatening him with the terrible vengeance of senatorial denunciation! This threat followed him away off into the Indian ocean, and as 'he paced his deck" its fearful penalties rose un before him and made him cautious and weary lest he might overtread the line of Mr. Sumner's comnands and be covered by the cloud of Mr. Sumner's displeasure! The embarrassment of the callant chief must have been great; for he had the orders of his government to accomplish certain great objects, and then he had the paramount orders of Mr. Charles unner not to fire a single gun! It is fortunate that Mr. Sumper did not take it into his head to make known to the Emperor of Japan his deliberate purposes in connexion with the pacific and self-defen sive character of the enterprise. But if Mr. Sumner determined just on the eve of the sailing of the quadron to make it exclusively a peace mission, we then hold him to account for not having instructed the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy of his intentions, so that half its expenses might have been saved to the treasury.

But to be serious. There is not a word of truth in the statements of the Post. There are persons in this city who enjoyed the confidence of Commodore Perry, who were freely consulted by him-persons of the highest character and authority-who contributed their aid in fitting out the Japan expedition, and they are convinced that the claim set up by Mi Sumner is not sustained by a single fact. The story is told after the death of Commodore Perry. It had never been mentioned by him. It is not alluded to in his account of the expedition or in his conversa tion with friends. It is denied by the objects he was called upon to accomplish; it is denied by his gallant character, by his sound judgment, by his relationship to his illustrious brother. It is supported by the naked assumptions of a man who waited till his death before asserting its truth.

We must not be understood as regarding this ter as of great practical consequence. We have taken notice of it on account of its spirit more than real importance. It is not the amount of the spurious note that induces the good citizen to seek and punish the counterfeiter.

Samuel B. Paul, esq., has purchased the Petersburg

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN!

If the results of the popular elections at many points at the North since the discussion of the Karisas question in Congress may be taken as significant of the popular sentiment in that quarter of the Union the sectional ferment and agitation on which the black-republican and abolition partisans rely for their and which have frightened hesitating democrats, in and out of Congress, from their propriety, will prove to be a delusive hope on the one hand, and a groundless apprehension on the other.

A recent instance in the State of New York may be taken as an illustration of this truth. The Erie county congressional district (including the city of Buffalo) is ably and fearlessly represented by Mr. Hatch. His course on the Kansas question, it is well known, has been signalized by a decided support of the position of the President and the policy of his administration in favor of the immediate ad mission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution: Perhaps no part of western New York has hitherto been more thoroughly republican and abolition than a majority of the towns in Erie county. If the sweep ing overthrow process was to be perforilled any where, no spot could be more fitly selected for it than this identical locality. Under such circumstances, the town elections (out of the city) were all held on the 3d inst. They were preceded by a remarkable flourish of trumpets, and by the most inflammatory appeals to the people to take the field in defence of Kansas and freedom. Mr. Hatch was decounced; his course assailed as a defiance of the will of his constituents; and while credit was awarded him by the black-republican organ for his boldness, he was told that he had nothing left but to receive his condemnation from the people, and that the friends of the administration had no alternative but inevitable overthrow!

The result is now before us in the Büffalo Comme cial Advertiser, a leading and able opposition journal. For the first time, probably, since the organization of the county, the democrats carry a decided majority of the towns, and, including Buffalo, a large majority of the city and county. In the county, on the 3d inst. the Lecompton democrats carried twelve towns, and the opposition eight-three to be heard from. At the election held previously in the city of Buffalo, the democrats succeeded in sight wards, and the opposition in four. The full board will stand 22 democrate to 16 opposition.

Such is the result, in the midst of the Kansa clamor, in the county of Erie and State of New York "If these things be done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?"

QUERY .- It has been customary when the den ratic members of the Senate and House met in Washington to consult together and arrange a plan operations for the future. The selection of officers, and the more important questions connected with the general administration have been subjects special consultation between the friends of th party. It has occurred to us that when Mr. Douglas arrived in this city he might have been laboring under the impression that he was the sole director of the democracy; for without consulting any body, on the very second day of the session, he rose in the Senate, and in a manner at once full of command and lefiance, undertook the work of tripping the President and the great majority of democratic senators and members of Congress. The fable of the fox and the yster illustrating "the difference between catching and being caught," has been happily exhibited to distinguished senator from Illinois. He has found that democracy is not a man-but a principle-and that principles survive men.

#### LETTER FROM ROBERT TYLER, ESQ. The New York News publishes the following excellent etter, addressed by Robert Tyler, esq., to one of th democratic mass-meetings recently held in that city:

Риплетина, Feb. 28, 1858. GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge he receipt of your letter inviting me to participate in the receedings of the mass-meeting of the democracy, to be onvened at Mozart Hall, in the city of New York, on the evening of the 2d of March next, the object of which is "to endorse the governmental policy promulgated in the Kansas-Lecompton message of President Buchanan." In

written views "in favor of the peaceful policy and action of the President, are respectfully solicited." The Kansas question has been worn threadbare by the varied discussion through which it has already passed, and I do not propose to enter at large on that topic. I simply on to say, in a few words, that I entirely ac beg permission to sa with President Buch with President Buchanan in his views of Kansas affairs, both on the ground of expediency and law; and further, that I personally know him to be a pure and brave man, a noble personally know him to be a pure and brave man, a noble patriot, and a most enlightened statesman, fully deserving the confidence of the country. He not only deserves the confidence of the country, but in despite of the clamor of excited politicians, there is no doubt he possesses it. It is true that in steadily maintaining the supremacy of the government and the majesty of the laws of the United States two leading issues, full of embarrassment, one attended with great popular irritation in the northern, and the other with a similar irritation in the southern mind, have conspired to place him in a difficult and trying position before the country at the very outset of his ing position before the country at the very outset of his administration. But he has met them with an unfalter-ing devotion to the principles of the constitution and he requirements of the public welfare, and in my judg-nent, no statesman has ever exhibited a greater degree of firmness without presumption, of courage without un-lue excitement, and a spirit at one and the same time

and exercise and a spirit at one and the same time more resolute and composed.

I am happy to observe that the clouds are now fast disappearing from the political sky. With the settlement of the Kansas question, soon to be closed, I trust the tranquillity of the nation will be in a great measure, if not entirely, restored. The administration will no lead the only the subject the convention to direction of the settlement. doubt then embrace the opportunity of directing its un-divided attention to other important subjects, both of foreign and domestic concern, calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of a once more peaceful and united country.

with great respect, your friend and servant. ROBERT TYLER. TO WILLIAM WILSON, S. D. DILLAYE, T. W. MACHA-HON, JOHN H. MCCUNN, JESSE J. SICKLES.

TEXAS ITEMS.—The steamer Gov, Pease was burned or Trinity river on the 28th ult., the crew and passenger caping with difficulty: 1,440 bales of cotton were de On the same day the larger portion of the busiess part of the town of Liberty was destroyed by fire causing an estimated loss of \$10,000. A kind of sand has been discovered in the San Jacinto river very valuable in the manufacture of glass. A. M. J. G. Griscom committed spicide at Richmond on the 20th ult., by jumping into the river from the ferry-boat. A severe norther vis ited San Antonio on the 22d ultimo, the thermometer going below the freezing point, but it is believed no serious on was done by the frost. The rumored departur of 600 Camanche Indians from the agency on a marauding expedition seems to have no foundation in fact.

The United States steam-frigate San Jacinto was at Hong-Kong on the 14th of January last. The Mississippi arrived at the same place on the 12th of the same month from Singapore. The Minnesota had been ordered to Macco with the Hon. W. B. Reed, commissioner to China modore Armstrong will return home by way of England upon the arrival of Commodore Tatuall.

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

STRACESE, New York.—The democrats have elected heir whole city ticket in Syracuse against a combination of all other parties. The issue was distinctly made by the combined opposition of 'Lecompton er anti-Lecomp-ton,' an issue fully accepted by the democrats, as it will appear from the resolutions adopted by the latter previous the day of election. The following is one of them :

"Resolved. That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas by Congress as a State of our Union under the Lecompton constitution. That upon this question the action of our venerated chief, the President of the United States, and his cabinet, merits our unqualified

Let no democrat who is not prepared to say "good bye" to the democratic party, and give aid and comfort to its deadliest foes, part company with a democratic administration upon the question of the immediate admission of Kausas into the American Union. The first casy step of dissent from the will of the majority once taken, a complete surrender of political integrity is more probable than a return to democratic principles. Stand firm! Time and events will just as surely statum and remile the wisdom of the President's course as the past history of the country has redeemed all the pledges of life democracy to every tucescaful measure of our national policy.—Taunton (Mass.) Democrat.

Mr. Green promises to bring the Kansas debate in the Senais to a close next Monday. We thank him for it, and hope the promise will be redeemed. But we feat the House will keep the the quarrel until the hot sun of June shall drive the members home. They have talked three months without having any question before them; and why may they not, if the people consent, talk three months more, now that the question is to assume a practical shape? Indeed, what assurance have we that the business of the country will be attended to at all? Is it not true that nearly all the New England members, and most of the republican members from the middle and weatern States, were elected with special reference to their qualifications as shrickers? Are they not expected to distinguish themselves on this question? Are they supposed to feel a particle of interest in, or to possess a particle of information upon, any other?

posed to feel a particle of interest in, or to possess a par-ticle of information upon, any other?

But we pretest against the infliction, and appeal to democrats to insist upon the "previous question;" or a least to devote no time to a refutation of the reckles Our case is well presente tatements of the shrickers. Our case is well present until a vote upon the question of admission can be secured. The country is heartily sick of this discussion Let us see the cttd of it. At least let democrats wash their hands of it.—Providence (R. L.) Post. n the report of the select committee. There let it rest

The know-pothing State committee of Connecticut have dopted Mr. William A. Buckingham, the candidate of he black republicans, as their own. The Hartford Times suggests that Mr. B.'s personal pledges of fidelity to know-nothing doctrines have proved to be entirely

For the information of the Columbus Statesman, we will state that Samuel Medary has been appointed postmaster at that place, rice Mr. Miller, removed. From the fact that we have never seen any notice of the change in its columns, we imagine that, by some extraordinary oversight, the editors of the Statesman had not heard of the removal, which has attracted a good deal of at tention all over the country. We consider the change as one "eminently fit to be made." Will the Statesman tell us whether it dissents or coincides in this opinion?

[Cincinnati Enquirer.

The recuperative business energies of the country want, above all things, a clear field for the spring trade, North and South, and we all know that the only serious obstruction in the way is this prolonged and embittered factions and sectional Kansas quarrel. A vote will be taken on this great question, it is supposed, some time during the next week, when we hope to see the name of courses are conded in the affirm. national man in Congress recorded in the affirm. The two United States senators from our ow national democrats as they are, will, Old Hickory like, stand by the President's policy to the hast. Our representatives in the House, Messrs. Wortendyke and Huyler, will also do so, and the democracy of the third dister, will also do so, and the democracy of the first trict fervently hope and desire, and fully expect their representative, Mr. Adrain, to do likewise. Should be falter in this respect, he would cause deep regret and mortification on the part of the democracy of his district. Old Hunterdon speaks loudly for Lecompton; Warren, ever true to national democracy, also nobly sustains the President, and Somerest for is also speaking tains the President; and Somerset, too, is also speaking of the Kansas question; and last, though not least, of Middlesex is prominently in the field, standing side by side with her stater counties in favor of the early adoption by Congress of the Lecompton constitution.

[Raheavy (N. J.) Republican.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Loftus C. Otway has been appointed English min ster to Mexico, and A. R. J. S. Lumley Secretary of Le

The annexed table shows the duration of the terms

Earl Grey. - Premier Nov., 1830, to Aug., 1834 Viscount Melbourne- " Aug., 1834, to Nov., 1834 Sir Robert Peel--- " Nov., 1834, to April, 1835. Nov., 1834, to Nov., 1834, Nov., 1834, to April, 1835, 1835, to Aug., 1841. April, 1835, to Aug., Aug., 1841, to June, June, 1846, to Feb., Viscount Melbourne-Sir Robert Peel----Earl of Derby Feb., 1852, to Dec., 1852. Dec., 1852, to Feb., 1855 Feb., 1855, to Feb., 1858 Lord Palmerston----Feb., 1858. Earl of Derby-----

Judge N. T. Rosseter, of Schoharie county, has be ppointed deputy naval officer for the port of New York. le is represented to be a gentleman of talents. Mr. O. E. Niles, of the Circleville (Ohio) Watch

as retired from the management of that paper, and haven succeeded by Joseph Gaston, esq., of Bellaire, Ohio The Abingdon Democrat proposes to the people of Vir inia the name of Hon. George W. Hopkins as a suits ndidate for the next chief magistrate of that State.

The Rev. Dr. Croswell, of the Episcopal Church, die New Haven on the morning of the 12th instant, aged nearly eighty years. He had held the rectorship of Frinity Church, New Haven, over forty-three years. as brought up a printer, and in his early manhood was the editor of a talented and influential newspaper - first in Hudson, and then in Albany, New York.

Mr. L. L. Tate, the editor of the Columbia (Penn.) Democrat, has associated his son, Alom B. Tate, in its edi orial management.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette warmly commends the Hon. John Letcher for the next govern of Virginia.

The St. Louis Republican announces the arrival of th Hon, Sam Caruthers at New Orleans about the 1st of the resent month. His health is still much impaired, hough he is able to walk about. He will visit his hom n Missouri, and proceed to Washington at an early day to take his seat in the House of Representatives.

General John W. Noell, of Perry county, Missouri, he een nominated by the democratic convention of the seventh congressional district of that State to a sent i Representatives. This is the district now epresented by Hon. Sam Caruthers.

MINNESOTA. - A bill for an amendment to the Stat enstitution of Minnesota has passed one branch of the egislature. It provides that, in case Minnesota shall not be admitted into the Union prior to May 1, 1858, the xecutive officers already elected shall be duly installed into office, and that their terms of office shall commen at that date. If Minnesota be admitted previous to that time, the amendment will be of no effect. It is provided by law that this amendment shall be submitted to the people for their ratification.

ACTION AND REACTION .- Orsini's shells were manufa tured in England to destroy the French Emperor. They rere sctually thrown at him, yet, wonderful to relate. they took effect upon Lord Palmerston and the English rephew of "my uncle," while a whole English cabinet is knocked down by the concussion. Let Lord Palmerston's successor keep a sharp watch upon the manufacture of torpedoes in England hereafter, or his term of office may marily ended without a moment's warning

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

A Lord Voice From Ohio.

Mount Verson; (Ohio,) Murch 15. The largest mass meeting ever held in this city is now in full operation; and good judges assert that if is three times the size of the recent anti-Lecompton mass convention at Columbus. Strong resolutions sustaining the Kansas policy of the President were unanimously adopted. Judge Belden has just concluded an effective speech. Colonels Medary and Sawyer, and Judge Starkweather are present, and will address the meeting

# Two Weeks later News from California and Central America. Arrival of the Star of the West New YORK, March 15,-The United States mall stea

re Star of the West, with the California mails and passen-gers of the 5th of February, has arrived. She brings \$1,300,000 in gold and 200 passengers. The Star of the West connected with the John L. Stephens, which brought to Panama \$1,600,000 in gold.

THE ISTUMUS. The sloop-of-war Jamestown and the British war steamer Leopard were at Aspinwall. The United States steamer Fulton sailed on the 6th ultimo for Sau Juan del Norte with despatches for Gen. Lamar, in Nicaragus.

CALIFORNIA. The California legislature had not transacted any bus hese of special interest. The Sacramento slave case hat been decided, and the slave restored to the claimant. The Indians in Tuclumne county had been commit serious depredations, and in some instances had a dered the whites. Two telegraph lines have been projected to run thro

the southern part of the State, and the counties of Yule Sutter, Yolo, and Solano have offered to raise \$650,00 towards a railroad between Marysville and Benicia. The small-pex was committing some mysges at the United States marine hospital.

The steam-frigate Merrimac had arrived at Talcahu ana, Chili. The civil war in Pern still continues. The capture of Aregulpa by Castilla was hourly expected.

The American ship Lizzie Thompson and the barque Georgiana had been seized at the Chincha Islands and taken to Callao. The demand of the American ministe for their release was refused.

The American Lagrage Porcea Vactor was loaded by

The American barque Dorcas Yeaton was loaded by a boat from a Chillian war steamer. The American minis-ter had made a demand for satisfaction for the insult. THE COLORADO EXPLORATION. St. Ives's party had ascended the Colorado siver its

The Nicaraguan government had denationalized Gen.
William Walker and his followers.
Gen. Lamar had forgotten his credentials, and declined
an offer to be received unofficially until he could preent

The governor of Sonora had called upon the people to exterminate Gaudara and his robber followers. The lat-ter had been besten by the government troops, causing great destruction of life. It was said that the Mormons were about to emigrat orthern Mexico; but this is probably the rep

Later from Utah.

Sr. Louis, March 15.—Mr. Hartwell, the secretary of Utah, has arrived here. He left Col. Johnston's camp on the 26th of January. The troops were in a comfortable condition and excellent health. There had been only four deaths since the arrival of the command. It was thought that the entrance to the valley would be made by another route, 100 miles longer, but offering

no obstructions of any magnitude. Some principal chief of the Utah Indians had been into the camp, and gave Mr. Hartwell met with no snow on the ronte, and gras

Arrival of the Turkish Visitors at Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, March 15 - The Turkish admiral and suite arrived this evening. They have been visited by Commodore Stewart and other naval officers. Their plan or visited by of proceeding is not fully determined on, but they will probably leave for Washington to-morrow noon, and psy a longer visit to this city on their return.

Consecration o' a Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, March 14 — Francis R. McFarland was to-day consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of the diorese of Hartford, comprising Connecticut and Rhode Island. Archbishop Hughes and seven other bishops and numer-

Cotton Burued at Charleston.

Charleston, March 14.—Seven hundred bales of cotto

Markets.

NEW YORK March 15. Cotton is heavy-sales c 4,000 bales; prices are easier but unchanged. Flourisfirm—sales of 8,500 barrels; State, \$4 25 a \$4 35; Ohlo, \$5 05 a \$5 20; southern, \$4 60 a \$5 10. Wheat is firm—sales of 4,000 bushels; southern red, \$1 25. Com is heavy—sales of 38,000 bushels; yellow, 68 a 69 cents; white, 67 a 68 cents. Pork is drooping—mess, \$16 70 a \$16 75 Reef has a \$13 50. Lard is heavy at 9 a 104 cents. Whiskey is buoyant—Ohio, 214 a 22 cents. Coffee is firm—Rio, 9 a 114 cents. Sugar is firm—Orleans, 6 a 64 cents. Molasses is heavy at 31 a 33 cents for Orleans. Spirits of turpentine is steady at 54 cents. Rosin is firm at \$1.55. Rice is unchanged. Freights—cotton to Liverpool, 1-32 on flour, 1s. 9d.; on grain, 51d.

# ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The San Antonio Texan learns that the court man in that city on Capt. N. G. Evans has closed, and that Capt. Evans has been found guilty of only a portion of the charges preferred against him.

The Pacific railroad depot is the scene of great activity The Pacific railroad depot is the scene of great activity at this time, caused by the shipping of large amounts of supplies intended for the Utah army. From 150 to 200 tons are sent up daily, and the quantity may be increased. Boats are in readiness at Jefferson City, and very little time will be lost in transhipping the freight from the cars to the boats. Will all the energy and activity of the military department, it will hardly be possible to get the advanced train in motion from Fort Leavenworth be fore the 20th instant. A large number of sacks of oats and harder—to be used as provender—has already been and barley—to be used as provender—has already be shipped on the cars for Jefferson City. [St. Louis Republican, 10th instant

It is stated by Nebrasks papers that Lieut. Dn Bar of the army, and Mr. Majors, on the part of Majors & Russell, have been examining the different points upon the Missouri river, both in Kansas and Nebraska, with reference to their geographical position and to their land ings, with a view of determining upon the point nearest to New Fort Kearney, and the point best adapt ed for discharging the government stores from the steamboats, and starting them upon their journey across the plains, and that Nebraska city has been fixed upo

as the most eligible point. The steamer Lady Walton arrived yesterday from Arkansas river, having carried from Fort Smith to Jefferson barracks a detachment of the seventh regiment of United States troops. They number about two hundred, and the officers are Col. P. Morrison, Capte Little and Wayman, Dr. Williams, and Lieuts. Brooks and O'Connor. They are destined for Utah, and will be joined immediately by other detachments.

immediately by other detachments.

The steamer Arkansas, which left Fort Smith at the same time with two hundred troops, is reported sunk bailty, below Cairo. The troops will arrive from the sunken boat on some other steamer.—St. Louis Democrat, 12th inst.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—The New York Chamber of Cor nerce have adopted a preamble and resolution approof the management of the light-house system board to which it is now entrusted, and requesting, view of a motion before Congress to abolish the board that no law may be passed which may impair its efficience

andris Gazette, that, owing to a reduction made by a agents of the Peruvian government in the price of guan the dealers in this city are now enabled to offer the arcle at \$55 per ton—being five dollars less than it has been selling at heretofore. This intelligence will be gratifying to farmers who use this fertilizer.